

SHI

The sun no sooner shall the mountains touch,
But we will *ship* him hence. *Shaksp. Hamlet.*
In Portugal men spent with age, so as they cannot hope for
above a year of life, *ship* themselves away in a Brazil fleet.

A single leaf can waft an army o'er,
Or *ship* off senates to some distant shore. *Pope.*
The canal that runs from the sea into the Arno gives a con-
venient carriage to all goods that are to be *shipped* off. *Addis.*

SHIPBOARD. *n. f.* [*ship* and *board*. See *BOARD*.]
1. This word is seldom used but in adverbial phrases: a *ship-*
board, on *shipboard*, in a ship.

Let him go on *shipboard*, and the mariners will not leave
their starboard and larboard. *Brumhall.*

Friend,
What do'st thou make a *shipboard*? To what end? *Dryden.*
Ovid, writing from *on shipboard* to his friends, excused the
faults of his poetry by his misfortunes. *Dryden.*

2. The plank of a ship.
They have made all thy *shipboards* of fir-trees, and brought
cedars from Lebanon to make masts. *Ezek. xxvii. 5.*

SHIPBOY. *n. f.* [*ship* and *boy*.] Boy that serves in a ship.

Few or none know me: if they did,
This *shipboy's* semblance hath disguis'd me quite. *Shaksp.*

SHIPMAN. *n. f.* [*ship* and *man*.] Sailor; seaman.

I myself have the very points they blow,
All the quarters that they know
I 'th' *shipman's* card. *Shaksp. Macbeth.*

Hiram sent in the navy *shipmen* that had knowledge of the
sea. *1 Kings ix. 27.*

SHIPMASTER. *n. f.* Master of the ship.

The *shipmaster* came to him, and said unto him, what
meanest thou, O sleeper! arise, call upon thy God. *Jon. i. 6.*

SHIPPING. *n. f.* [*from ship*.]

1. Vessels of navigation.

Before Caesar's invasion of this land, the Britons had not
any *shipping* at all, other than their boats of twigs covered
with hides. *Raleigh.*

The numbers and courage of our men, with the strength
of our *shipping*, have for many ages past made us a match for
the greatest of our neighbours at land, and an overmatch for
the strongest at sea. *Temple.*

Fishes first to *shipping* did impart;
Their tail the rudder, and their head the prow. *Dryden.*

2. Passage in a ship.

They took *shipping* and came to Capernaum, seeking for
Jesus. *Jo. vi. 24.*

SHIPWRECK. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wreck*.]

1. The destruction of ships by rocks or shelves.

Bold were the men, which on the ocean first
Spread their new sails, when *shipwreck* was the worst. *Waller.*

We are not to quarrel with the water for inundations and
shipwrecks. *L'Estrange.*

This sea war cost the Carthaginians five hundred quinqui-
remes, and the Romans seven hundred, including their *ship-*
wrecks. *Arbutnot.*

2. The parts of a shattered ship.

They might have it in their own country, and that by ga-
thering up the *shipwrecks* of the Athenian and Roman thea-
tres. *Dryden.*

3. Destruction; miscarriage.

Holding faith and a good conscience, which some having
put away, concerning faith, have made *shipwreck*. *1 Tim. i.*

To *SHIPWRECK.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To destroy by dashing on rocks or shallows.

Whence the sun 'gins his reflection,
Shipwrecking storms and direful thunders break. *Shaksp.*

2. To make to suffer the dangers of a wreck.

Thou that can'st still the raging of the seas,
Chain up the winds, and bid the tempests cease,
Redeem my *shipwreck'd* soul from raging gulls
Of cruel passion and deceitful lusts. *Prior.*

A square piece of marble shews itself to have been a little
pagan monument of two persons who were *shipwrecked*. *Addis.*

3. To throw by loss of the vessel.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom, where no pity,
No friends, no hope! no kindred weep for me. *Shaksp.*

SHIPWRIGHT. *n. f.* [*ship* and *wright*.] A builder of ships.

Why such imprefs of *shipwrights*, whose fore talk
Does not divide the Sunday from the week. *Shaksp.*

A miserable frame it were for our *shipwrights*, if they did
not exceed all others in the setting up of our royal ships. *Ral.*

Vast numbers of ships in our harbours, and *shipwrights* in
our sea-port towns. *Swift.*

The Roman fleet, although built by *shipwrights*, and con-
ducted by pilots, both without experience, defeated that of
the Carthaginians. *Arbutnot.*

As when a *shipwright* stands his workmen o'er,
Who ply the wimble some huge beam to bore,
Urg'd on all hands it nimbly spins about,
The grain deep piercing, 'till it scoops it out. *Pope.*

SHIRE. *n. f.* [*reir*, from *reiran*, to divide, Sax. *fyre*, Eric.]

SHI

A division of the kingdom; a county; so much of the king-
dom as is under one sheriff.

His blazing eyes, like two bright shining shields,
Did burn with wrath, and sparkled living fire;
As two broad beacons, set in open fields.

Send forth their flames far off to every fire. *Fa. Queen.*

The noble youths from distant *shires* resort. *Prior.*

SHIRT. *n. f.* [*shert*, Danish; *reyns*, *reyns*, Saxon.] The
under linen garment of a man.

Shift a *shirt*: the violence of action hath made you reek as
a sacrifice. *Shaksp. Cymbeline.*

I take but two *shirts* out with me, and I mean not to sweat
extraordinarily. *Shaksp. Henry IV.*

When we lay next us what we hold most dear,
Like Hercules, evenom'd *shirts* we wear, *Dryden.*

And cleaving mischiefs. *Dryden.*

Several persons in December had nothing over their shoul-
ders but their *shirts*. *Addis. on Italy.*

To *SHIRT.* *v. a.* [*from the noun*.] To cover; to clothe as in
a shirt.

Ah! for so many souls, as but this morn
Were cloth'd with flesh, and warm'd with vital blood,
But naked now, or *shirted* but with air. *Dryden.*

SHIRTLESS. *adj.* [*from shirt*.] Wanting a shirt.

Linley-woolley brothers,
Grave mimmers! sleeveless fomes, and *shirtless* others. *Pope.*

SHITTAN. *n. f.* A fort of precious wood, of which *Moses*
made the greatest part of the tables, altars, and
planks belonging to the tabernacle. The wood is hard, tough,
smooth, without knots, and extremely beautiful. It grows in
Arabia. *Cabmat.*

I will plant in the wilderness the *shittan*-tree. *Is. xli. 19.*

Bring me an offering of badgers skins and *shittan*-wood. *Ex.*

SHUTTLECOCK. *n. f.* [Commonly and perhaps as properly *shut-*
tlecock.] Of *shuttle* or *shuttle* the etymology is doubtful: *Shit-*
ner derives it from *shuttle*, German, to shake; or *reccan*,
Saxon, to throw. He thinks it is called a cock from its fea-
thers. Perhaps it is properly *shuttlecock*, a cork driven to and
fro, as the instrument in weaving, and loosened by frequent
and rapid utterance from *cork* to *cock*. A cork stuck with
feathers, and driven by players from one to another with bat-
tledoors.

You need not discharge a cannon to break the chain of his
thoughts: the pat of a *shuttlecock*, or the creaking of a jack,
will do his business. *Collins.*

SHIVE. *n. f.* [*shyes*, Dutch.]

1. A slice of bread.

Easy it is
Of a cut loaf to steal a *shive*. *Shaksp. Titus Andronicus.*

2. A thick splinter, or lamina cut off from the main substance.

Shavings made by the plane are in some things differing
from those *shives*, or thin and flexible pieces of wood, that are
obtained by borers. *Boyle.*

To *SHIVER.* *v. n.* [*shawren*, German.] To quake; to
tremble; to shudder, as with cold or fear.

Any very harsh noise will set the teeth on edge, and make
all the body *shiver*. *Bacon.*

What religious pally's this,
Which makes the boughs divert their bliss?
And that they might her footsteps strow,
Drop their leaves with *shivering* awe. *Cleaveland.*

Why stand we longer *shivering* under fear? *Milton.*

The man that *shiver'd* on the brink of sin,
Thus steel'd and harden'd, ventures boldly in. *Dryden.*

He described this march to the temple with so much horror,
that he *shivered* every joint. *Addis.*

Give up Laisus to the realms of day,
Whose ghost, yet *shivering* on Cocytus' land,
Expects its passage to the farther strand. *Pope.*

On icy Caucasus to *shiver*, *Swift.*

While vultures eat his growing liver.

To *SHIVER.* *v. n.* [*from shive*.] To fall at once into many
parts or shives.

Had'st thou been aught but gossamer, feathers, air,
So many fathom down precipitating,
Thou'd'st *shiver'd* like an egg. *Shaksp. King John.*

Upon the breaking and *shivering* of a great state, you may
be sure to have wars. *Bacon.*

The natural world, should gravity once cease, or be with-
drawn, would instantly *shiver* into millions of atoms. *Waller.*

To *SHIVER.* *v. a.* To break by one act into many parts; to
shatter.

The ground with *shiver'd* armour strown.
Show'rs of granado's rain, by sudden burst
Disploding murderous bowels; fragments of steel
A thousand ways at once, the *shiver'd* orbs
Fly diverse, working torment. *Philips.*

SHIVER. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] One fragment of many into
which any thing is broken.

He would pound thee into *shivers* with his fist, as a tailor
breaks a bifket. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*

SHO

As brittle as the glory is the face;
For there it is crack'd in an hundred *shivers*. *Shakespeare.*
If you strike a solid body that is brittle, it breaketh not only
where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into *shiv-*
ers and fritters. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

Surging waves against a solid rock,
Though all to *shivers* dash'd, th' assault renew,
Vain battery, and in froth or bubbles end. *Milton.*

SHIVERY. *adj.* [*from shiver*.] Loose of coherence; incom-
pact; easily falling into many fragments.

There were observed incredible numbers of these shells
thus flatted, and extremely tender, in *shivery* stone. *Woodward.*

SHOADSTONE. *n. f.*

Shoadstone is a small stone, smooth without, of a dark liver co-
lour, and of the same colour within, only with the addition
of a faint purple. It is a fragment broke of an iron
vein. *Woodward on Fossils.*

Certain tin-stones ly on the face of the ground which they
call *shoads*, as shed from the main load, and made somewhat
round by the water. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

The loads or veins of metal were by this action of the de-
parting water made easy to be found out by the *shoads*, or
trains of metallick fragments born off from them, and lying
in trains from those veins towards the sea, in the same course
that water falling thence would take. *Woodward.*

SHOAL. *n. f.* [*reole*, Saxon.]

1. A crowd; a great multitude; a throng.

When there be great *shoads* of people, which go on to po-
pulate, without foreseeing means of sustentation: once in an
age they discharge a portion of their people upon other na-
tions. *Bacon.*

A league is made against such routs and *shoads* of people as
have utterly degenerated from nature. *Bacon.*

The vices of a prince draw *shoads* of followers, when his vir-
tues leave him the more eminent, because single. *Decay of Piety.*

A *shoad* of silver fishes glides
And plays about the barges. *Waller.*

God had the command of famine, whereby he could have
carried them off by *shoads*. *Woodward.*

Around the goddess roll
Broad hats, and hoods, and caps, a fable *shoad*,
Thick, and more thick the black blockade extends. *Pope.*

2. A shallow; a sand bank.

The haven's mouth they durst not enter, for the dangerous
shoads. *Abbott's Descript. of the World.*

He heaves them off the *shoad*. *Dryden.*

The depth of your pond should be six foot; and on the
sides some *shoads* for the fish to lay their spawn. *Mortimer.*

To *SHOAL.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.]

1. To crowd; to throng.

The wave-sprung entrails, about which fauns and fish
did *shoad*. *Chapman.*

2. To be shallow; to grow shallow.

What they met
Solid, or slimy, as in raging sea,
Took up and down, together crouded drove,
From each side *shading* towards the mouth of hell. *Milton.*

SHOAL. *adj.* Shallow; obstructed or incumbered with banks.

SHOALINESS. *n. f.* [*from shoal*.] Shallowness; frequency of
shallow places.

SHOALY. *adj.* [*from shoal*.] Full of shoals; full of shallow
places.

Those who live
Where, with his *shoaly* foords Vulturinus roars. *Dryden.*

The watchful heroe felt the knocks, and found
The tossing vessel fail'd on *shoaly* ground. *Dryden.*

SHOCK. *n. f.* [*shoc*, French; *shocken*, Dutch.]

1. Conflict; mutual impression of violence; violent concourse.

Thro' the *shock*
Of fighting elements on all sides round
Environ'd, wins his way. *Milton.*

2. Concussion; external violence.

It is inconceivable how any such man that hath stood the
shock of an eternal duration, without corruption or altera-
tion, should after be corrupted or altered. *Judge Hale.*

These strong unshaken mounds resist the *shocks*
Of tides and seas tempestuous, while the rocks,
That secret in a long continu'd vein
Pass through the earth, the pond'rous pile sustain.
Such is the haughty man, his tow'ring soul,
Midst all the *shocks* and injuries of fortune,
Rises superior and looks down on Caesar.
Long at the head of his few faithful friends,
He stood the *shock* of a whole host of foes.
The tender apples from their parents rent,
By stormy *shocks* must not neglected lye,
The prey of worms. *Philips.*

3. The conflict of enemies.

The adverse legions, not less hideous join'd
The horrid *shock*. *Milton.*

Those that run away are in more danger than the others
that stand the *shock*. *L'Estrange.*

SHO

The mighty force

Of Edward twice o'erturn'd their desp'rate king:
Twice he arose, and join'd the horrid *shock*. *Philips.*

4. Offence; impression of disgust.

Fewer *shocks* a statesman gives his friend. *Young.*

5. [*Shock*, old Dutch.] A pile of sheaves of corn.

Corn tithed, in parson, together to get,
And cause it on *shocks* to be by and by set. *Tufts.*

In a full age, like as a *shock* of corn cometh in, in his
season. *Job.*

Thou, full of days, like weighty *shocks* of corn,
In season reap'd, shall to thy grave be born. *Samaj.*

Behind the master walks, builds up the *shocks*,
Feels his heart heave with joy. *Thomson.*

6. [*from shag*.] A rough dog.

I would fain know why a *shock* and a hound are not di-
stinct species. *Locke.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. a.* [*shocken*, Dutch.]

1. To shake by violence.

These her princes are come home again:
Come the three corners of the world in arms,
And we will *shock* them. *Shaksp. K. John.*

2. To offend; to disgust.

Supposing veries are never so beautiful, yet if they contain
any thing that *shocks* religion or good manners, they are
verius *inopes rerum nugaeque canore*. *Dryden.*

Those who in reading Homer are *shock'd* that 'tis always a
lion, may as well be angry that 'tis always a man. *Pope.*

My son,
I bade him love, and bid him now forbear:
If you have any kindness for him, still
Advise him not to *shock* a father's will. *Dryden.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. n.* To be offensive.

The French humour, in regard of the liberties they take
in female conversations, is very *shocking* to the Italians, who
are naturally jealous. *Addis. on Italy.*

To *SHOCK.* *v. n.* [*from the noun*.] To build up piles of
sheaves.

Reap well, scatter not, gather clean that is shorn,
Bind fast, *shock* apace, have an eye to thy corn. *Tufts.*

SHOD. for *shoed*, the preterit and participle passive of to *shoe*.

Strong exalted cart that is clouted and *shod*. *Tufts.*

SHOE. *n. f.* plural *shoes*, anciently *shoon*. [*reco*, *reco*, Saxon;
shoe, Dutch.] The cover of the foot.

Your hose should be ungarter'd, your *shoe* untied, and every
thing about you demonstrating a careless desolation. *Shaksp.*

Spare none but such as co in clouted *shoon*,
For they are thrifty honest men. *Shaksp. Hen. VI.*

This hollow cylinder is fitted with a sucker, upon which
is nailed a good thick piece of tanned *shoe*-leather. *Boyle.*

Unknown and like elcem'd, and the dull swain
Treads on it daily with his clouted *shoon*,
And yet more medic'nal than that moly
That Hermes once to wife Ulysses gave;
He call'd it harmony. *Milton.*

I was in pain, pulled off my *shoe*, and some ease that gave
me. *Temple.*

To *SHOE.* *v. a.* preterit, *I shod*; participle passive *shod*. [*from*
the noun.]

1. To fit the foot with a *shoe*.

The smith's note for *shoeing* and plough irons. *Shaksp.*

He doth nothing but talk of his horse; and makes it a
great appropriation to his own good parts, that he can *shoe*
him himself. *Shakespeare.*

2. To cover at the bottom.

The wheel compos'd of crickets bones,
And daintily made for the nonce,
For fear of rattling on the stones,
With thistle down they *shod* it. *Dray.*

SHOEBOY. *n. f.* [*shoe* and *boy*.] A boy that cleans *shoes*.

If I employ a *shoeboy*, is it in view to his advantage, or
my own convenience? *Swift.*

How each the publick good pursues,
Make all true patriots up to *shoeboys*,
Huzza their brethren. *Swift.*